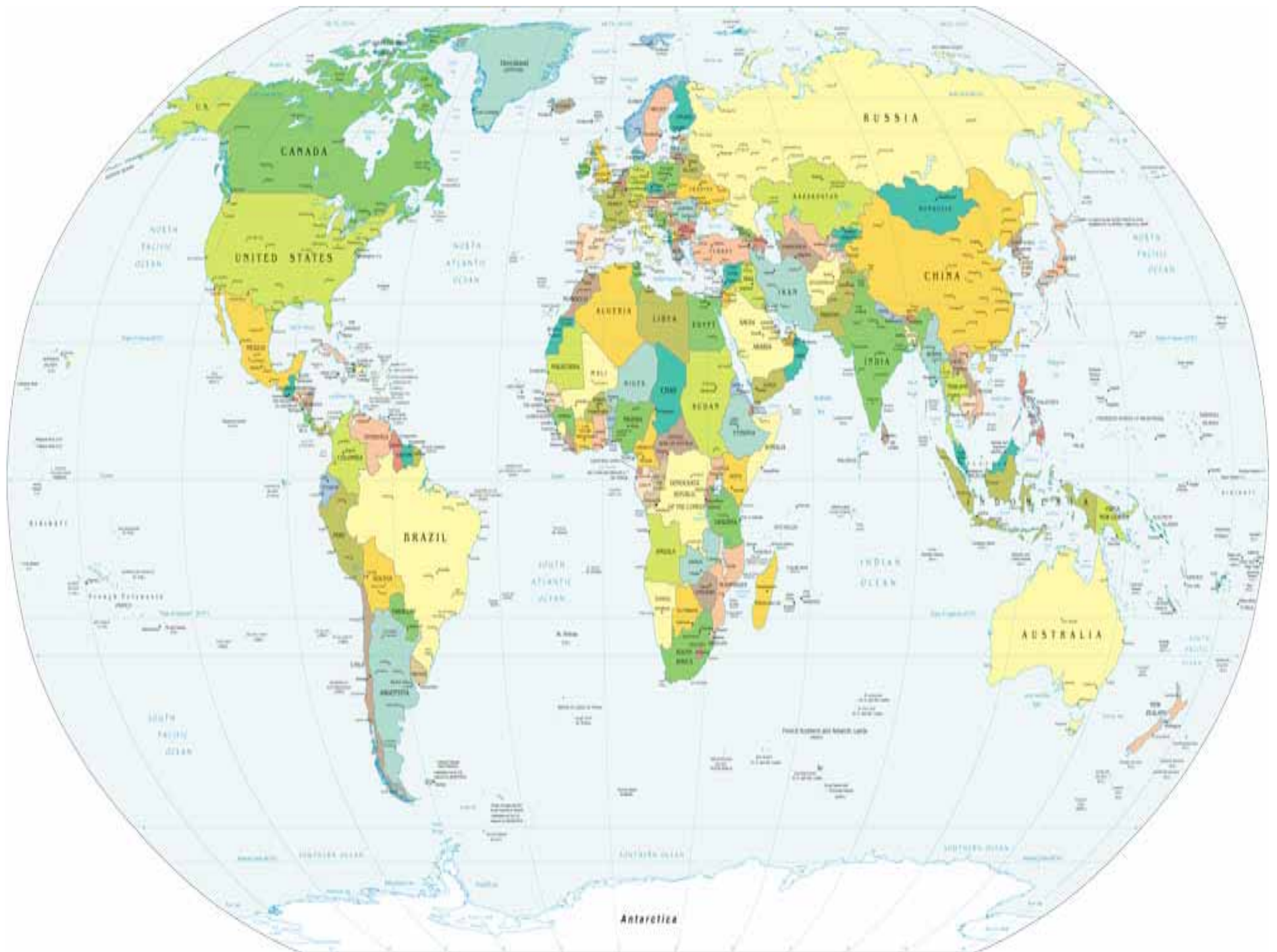




Forest Governance Reforms with REDD

Lessons from Papua Province, Indonesia

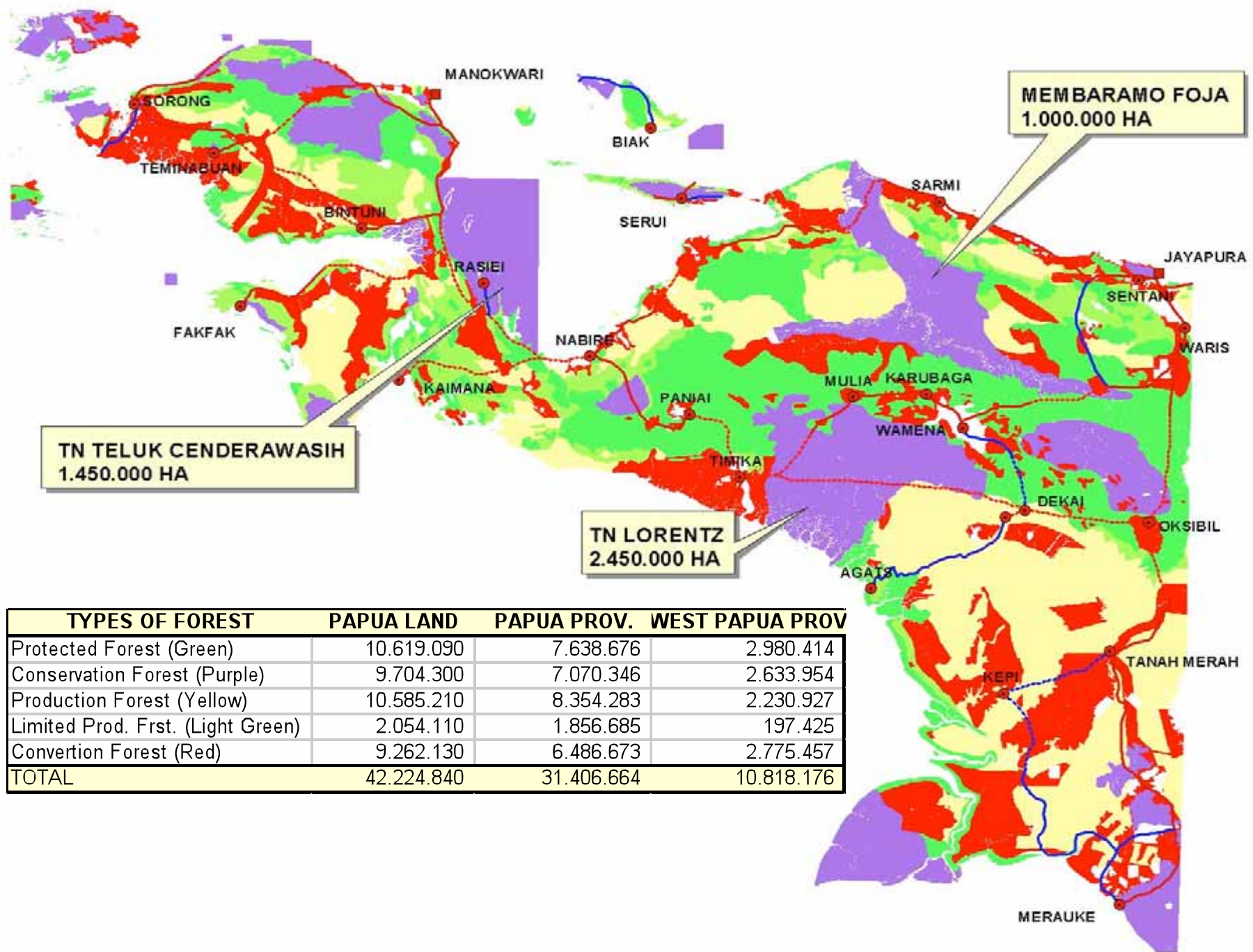
**Barnabas Suebu
Governor of Papua Province, Indonesia**





Conditions in Indonesian Papua

- Papua is covered by one of the largest expanses of pristine tropical rainforest in Southeast Asia.
- Forests cover 42 million hectares; more than 80% of provinces' land area; 24% of Indonesia's total forested area.
- Home to 54% of Indonesia's biodiversity. One of the last tropical frontiers on earth. 60% of the mammalian population & 40% of birds of Papua are endemic.
- Population: 3 million. More than 250 local languages.
- Most people in Papua are poor and critically depend on forest resources for their livelihoods



Existing REDD initiatives in Papua Province

- Indicative locations
 - Prioritising area designated for conversion to agriculture
- Testing voluntary market mechanisms
 - Memoranda of Understanding with potential investors
- ACIAR – Ministry of Forestry research on REDD preconditions

Forest governance reforms in Papua – legal reforms

- Provincial Regulation on Forestry, under Law 21/2001 on Special Autonomy.
- Frames existing national forestry laws and regulations (Law 41/1999 etc) within intent of Special Autonomy – protecting customary rights and empowering customary peoples.
- Key elements :
 - Customary rights recognition
 - Participatory mapping, land allocation
 - Forest management, including industrial restructuring (re-designation of concessions, log export ban, value-added processing)
 - Access to information
 - Dispute resolution
 - Monitoring and law enforcement

Forest governance reforms in Papua – institutional reforms

- Institutional/ bureaucratic reforms
 - Decentralised forest management (Forest Management Units or KPH, supported by forest certification)
 - Community-driven development (RESPEK, village bank accounts)
 - Transparent procurement and revenue management
 - Increasing human resource capacity for sustainable forest management at all levels (Provincial, District, Community)

Applying governance reform to REDD in Papua – the milestones

- I. An enabling environment for long-term, sustainable investment (rights recognition, right protection)
- II. Institutional mechanisms in place for rational allocation of land between forests (sustainability), agriculture (food security) and green energy (energy security)
- III. Economic incentives for sustainable practice (efficient licensing; links to markets, finance; equitable partnerships; value-added processing)
- IV. Tackling forest crime
- V. Mechanism to work within a national REDD framework



I. Enabling environment for long-term, sustainable investment

(1) Rights recognition

- Mapping customary ownership and use
- Incorporation of customary maps into spatial plans

(3) Rights protection

- Institutional mechanisms for complaints and dispute resolution; for communities and investors
- Monitoring and enforcement



II. Institutional mechanisms in place for rational land allocation

- (1) Placing communities within the land-use planning process as customary owners
 - Participatory mapping
 - Rights to access information and provide inputs to land allocation, licensing decisions
 - Negotiation of boundaries and land allocation
- (2) Capacity to inform land-use planning processes
 - Economic valuation of land and forest resource potential (cost-benefit analyses)
 - Based on village-level spatial planning processes, linked with RESPEK programme.



III. Economic incentives for sustainable practice

Giving communities space to invest

- Devolving responsibility for forest and financial management (through RESPEK and new Forest Management Units or KPH)
- Enhancing access to finance and business development (working with banks, micro-credit institutions)
- Brokering equitable company-community partnerships
- Brokering access to local, domestic, international markets
- 'Home industry' (community forestry and local, value-added processing)



IV. Tackling forest crime

- (1) Tackling obstacles to legal practice
 - Efficient licensing for community-based forest management (“one-stop shop”)
 - Efficient timber administration
 - Tackling illegal taxes and other transaction costs
- (2) Enhancing law enforcement capacity on the ground (community forest rangers)
- (3) Lessons from the current log-export ban, for effective forest law enforcement
 - Need clear legal basis (draft Provincial Regulation)
 - Need to work in partnership with buyers (investment in local processing)



V. Mechanism to work within a national REDD framework

1. Need Papua - Jakarta Task Force to initiate joint work with Central Government agencies
2. Negotiate a legal framework for decentralised approaches to REDD
3. We need commitment of technical and financial resources, given the global importance of Papua's forests

A lush, dense tropical forest with a thick canopy of green trees. Mist or smoke is rising from the forest floor, creating a hazy atmosphere. The text "THANK YOU" is centered in the middle of the image.

THANK YOU